(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2550.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1795.

GOETTINGEN, *August* 15.

THE hatred of the country people of this province against the English is continually increasing; the soldiers of the national regiments and the peasants considering the foreign troops as their common enemy, join on every occasion against the British military. This unison in the sentiments of two classes of men, who formerly used to mistrust and hate each other, has already proved fatal to many of the English.

If we can believe the current reports, the states of Hanover, encouraged by the spirit of discontent which gradually communicates to all classes of inhabitants, are determined to insist that this electorate be separated from the crown of England, and formally ceded to one of his majesty's princes, and heirs, who, by taking up his residence among loyal subjects, might prevent the imminent danger which threatens the peace and safety of the electorate, if it should continue separated from its sovereign by an extensive sea.

The duke of York's interest is powerfully supported by the leading members of the regency, the military officers, the majority of the nobles, and above all by Prussia. If he should be proclaimed elector, which is very probable, the principality of Grubenhagen, and the district of Hammeln, which intercept the communication between Brandenburg and the Prussian possessions in Westphalia, will be given up to his father-in-law, as a compensation for his good services, and the bishoprick of Hildesheim will at the same time be divided between the elector of Hanover and the duke of Brunswick; consequently all the north of Germany will in future be under Prussian supremacy.

ALTONA, *August* 30.

Yesterday a severe edict was published at Hamburg against the emigrants, who some time since have secretly enlisted in that city. The magistrates offer a reward of fifty dollars to any citizen or stranger who shall inform against any one of those concerned. Those found guilty shall be banished from the city and territory, without the least regard to rank or titles.

The Turkish ambassador who resided some time at London, passed through Prague on his return to Constantinople.

Baron Hogner, the minister of Holland at St. Petersburg, has left that capital with his family and suite.

COPENHAGEN, *August* 15.

The division of the combined fleet, destined for the North Sea, passed yesterday the Sound, after having several days waited for a favourable wind.

Government has lately granted part of the palace of Frederickburg to the sufferers during the late fire. It is hoped that those who are still living under tents in the Northfield, will be provided with lodgings before the winter season comes on. In many streets they have already commenced rebuilding the houses; some of which are nearly ready to receive their owners.

DELMENHORST, *September* 15.

In consequence of the enemy having crossed the Rhine, orders are issued to this army to hold itself in readiness to march at a very short notice. It has not, as yet, transpired whither we shall move; but it is likely that the movement will be an advanced rather than a retrograde one, as the baggage is to march in the rear, and at a considerable distance from the main body of the army.

That the electorate of Hanover is the object of the French, seems beyond all doubt; and should they succeed in their attempt (in which I cannot conceive the least difficulty,) they will act with a new degree of ferocity towards the inhabitants; the French very seldom separate the idea of Englishmen and Hanoverians, however widely they ought to be distinguished.

This morning we heard a very heavy cannonade, but at a great distance from us. It might have been the proving of cannon, as it might have been otherwise. It is confidently said, that the French broke through the line of demarkation, and in one place killed an officer and six Prussian privates! This infraction of treaty will be deemed a peccadillo by the Potsdam pacificator.

OPPENHEIM, *September* 5.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the constitution was sent to all the troops composing the army before Mentz. The constitution was unanimously adopted. But not so of the decree of re-election.

The French soldier, who hopes with reason, that the constitution will remedy the evils which their country labours under, feared, not without foundation, that 500 of the former physicians would kill the patient.

Their vote as to this decree and on the constitution was as follows: "We declare to our families and country, that in accepting purely and solely the constitution, our wish on the mode of re-election will be that which a majority of the primary assemblies in our departments shall announce."

AMSTERDAM, *September* 10.

Official intelligence has been received in this capital, of the French army under the command of general Le Fevre, having in the morning of the 6th instant, crossed the Rhine at Bulberry near Urdinger. The passage was effected with the utmost celerity, and with the loss of very few men. Dusseldorf was in possession of the republican troops in two hours after midnight.

Thus has the passage of this rapid river been accomplished at a place where least expected, inasmuch as the French had concentrated the force apparently destined for this expedition opposite Newied. This brilliant atchievement was no doubt effected with the greatest facility, on account of the French having made a feint to cross at Mentz.—This finesse attracted the enemies forces to the quarter where they expected to be assailed, which enabled this army, comparatively small, to accomplish their object in the manner described in the following letter from

COBLENTZ, AUGUST 30.

The blow is struck, and the first effort to effect the the passage of the Rhine has been successful.

The following are the particulars:

"Between Newied and the White Town, is situated an isle of considerable extent, which has not hitherto been occupied by either of the conflicting parties. Last night, however, this isle became the theatre of a sanguinary conflict. About 2 o'clock in the morning, 1200 republicans embarked in small craft, and being favoured by the darkness of the night, effected their passage to the isle.—The moment they gained a footing, they took the precaution of throwing up breast works, in order to secure their position; but the noise of the pick-axes and shovels alarmed the Austrians, and a discharge of musketry having convinced them of the intention of the French, they commenced a heavy and incessant fire of cannon and mortars, and at intervals kept up a well directed fire of musquetry.—The French, in their turn, opened all their batteries on the enemy, and the reports were so tremendous, that the earth shook several leagues from the scene of action.

Nevertheless, the brave republicans maintained their enterprise, with that calmness that always decides the fate of battles. They soon elevated their works, till they were enabled to establish themselves in the isle, and till the moment I now write to you, all the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them were fruitless."

LONDON, *September* 16.

The meeting of parliament for the dispatch of business is, according to the most prevalent report, fixed for Thursday the 29th of October. Intimation to that effect is expected in Saturday's Gazette.

A dissolution, it is believed, will take place about the middle or end of November.

Yesterday information was received that the Spanish admiral, Mazarredo, had sailed to join admiral Langara in the Mediterranean. By this junction the Spanish fleet will be increased to 32 sail of the line.

Sept. 17. We are sorry to acquaint the public, that, by the last advices, the Cape of Good Hope had not surrendered.

It appears that the people wished to form an independent government of their own, and were making vigorous preparations to oppose any force which might be brought against them; in consequence of which admiral Elphinstone had sent to St. Helena for reinforcements, and 400 men had sailed, or were preparing to sail, in the Arniston from that place, when the Discovery, captain Vancouver, left that place.

Admiral Elphinston had anchored in False Bay, where he took three Dutch Indiamen, and was waiting for succours. He dispatched a brig from Rio de Janeiro, to hasten the fleet with the troops.

The merchants concerned in the Mediterranean trade had yesterday a meeting at Tom's coffee-house, to take into consideration the present position of their commerce.

The force of the Spaniards in that part of the world, and the dubiety at least of their designs, excited a reasonable alarm in the minds of men, who could not but consider the capture of two vessels bound to Spain, by one of our cutters as an act of hostility, which with equal promptitude might, without a formal declaration, be answered on their part.

The minister will be applied to upon the subject.

There seems no doubt but that the French have formed the project of marching along the right banks of the Rhine, and to attack Mentz from the side of Cassel. To effect this purpose, they must dislodge an army of 20,000 Austrians, which has retreated to Rittingen, four miles from Dusseldorf; where they occupy a position covered by woods and ravines, and the roads to which are extremely bad. They must also pass the Lahn, the banks of which are very steep, and which is defended by the gallant general Beaulieu.

On the other hand, general Wurmser, is making every disposition for passing the Upper Rhine; whither more bodies of French troops are marching to oppose his progress.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on the repairs of which near 5000l. have within these few years been expended, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupola, owing to the carelessness of some workmen employed in it, who suffered a pitch pot to boil over.

This beautiful building was thoroughly repaired about six years since, at an expence of 11,000l. It had formerly been insured at the Westminster Fire Office for 10,000l. but the insurance has been out about a year, without being renewed; the loss, therefore, falls on the parish.

From Saturday's London Gazette.

At the court at Weymouth, the 15th of Sept. 1795, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas the countries belonging to the United Provinces have, for some time past, been and still continue, in the possession of the armies of France, and under the immediate influence and direction of the persons who exercise the powers of government in France: And whereas divers injurious proceedings have lately been had in the said United Provinces, in derogation of the honour of his majesty's crown, and the just rights of his subjects, the ships of war, fitted out from the said United Provinces, have received orders to take and destroy all British vessels, and some British vessels have been actually so taken;

His majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid United Provinces, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions.

And to that end his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare a draught of commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them appointed to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. And his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any other inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces, and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.

And they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper, to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein, as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

Sept. 22. On Saturday dispatches were received at the admiralty-office, from commodore Sir John B. Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, Sept. 9, and brought to Plymouth by the Artois, Sir Edward Nagel. In

these dispatches the commodore states his having received intelligence from La Vendee, that in consequence of a grand council of war, held at Nantes by the republican generals, all the national guards of the neighbouring communes were directed to assemble in that city, in order to cross the Loire and make a furious attack upon the Vendeans. The national guards having at first declined, and afterwards absolutely refused to participate in a measure merely calculated to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other; the generals put themselves at the head of the troops of the line, lately arrived from the frontiers, reinforced by some requisition men, and this force, consisting of 14 battalions, marched against Charette; who apprised of their intention, advanced to meet them, between Machecoult and Noirmoutier, and attacked and defeated the republican army with such slaughter that scarce four battalions of the conventional troops escaped. The commodore observes, that although he has not yet received any official account of this action, yet he has every reason to believe the above information to be true.

Yesterday government received further dispatches from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 10th inst. brought to Plymouth by the Dolphin cutter of 16 guns, which arrived there on Saturday.

Yesterday Mr. Windham went to the duke de Bourbon, at Lasabloniere's hotel, Leicester-fields, to inform him that the necessary arrangements for his departure are now made; and this day the duke with his suite, set out from London, to embark for the coast of France.

By the Paris papers of the 18th and 19th instant, which arrived by express this evening, we learn, that general Jourdan is preparing to pass the Rhine, at the head of 80,000 men, to co-operate with Kleber, whose army is stated to have consisted of 25,000. The possession of the Isle of Newied is mentioned as affording him a certainty of success. Kleber is said to have continued his march along the banks of the Rhine, after leaving a strong garrison in Dusseldorf, with a view to attack the fortress of Mulheim, which serves to cover Coblentz; he will then join general Jourdan, and their united forces are to attack the strong fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

General Pichegru, with 150,000, occupied the banks of the Rhine, from Huningen to the spot in which Jourdan's army is now stationed. The two armies are to commence hostilities at all points, unless the empire consents to the immediate conclusion of a peace.

Letters which have been received at Paris, from Basle, mention, that a cessation of hostilities has been agreed upon between France and the Italian states.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 15.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant Pearce of the marines, to his grace the duke of Portland, dated Tempic, New-Galicia, two hundred leagues to the N. W. of the city of Mexico, April 25, 1795.

"I have the honour of acquainting your grace, that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded from Ronterry to Nootka, in company with brigadier-general Alava, the officer appointed by the court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that port, where, having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for dismantling the fort which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th all the artillery were embarked, part on board his catholic majesty's sloop of war Active, and part on board of the Sans Carlos guardship.—Brigadier-general Alava and myself then met, agreeably to our respective instructions, on the place, where we signed and exchanged the declaration and counter declaration for restoring those lands to his majesty, as agreed upon by the two courts. After which ceremony I ordered the British flag to be hoisted in token of possession, and the general gave directions for the troops to embark.

ROYALISTS OF LA VENDEE.

ADDRESS

Of the chiefs of the army of La Vendee to his Britannic majesty, brought to England by one of Charette's aid-de-camp's.

SIRE,

The royalists of La Vendee are about to lay their sentiments, their wishes, and their hopes, at the feet of the greatest and most generous of sovereigns. For these three years past, we have not ceased to combat for the re-establishment of the throne and of the altar. Whilst France, either the victim or the accomplice of the tyrants, by which she is governed, threatens, since that period, as well with her principles as her arms, all the states leagued against her, a handful of Frenchmen, faithful to their God and their king, brave all dangers, surmount all obstacles, in order to restore happiness to their country and tranquillity to Europe.

Sometimes conquered, and oftner conquerors, our defeats as well as our victories, have cost the armies of the convention more than 300,000 men; but unfortunately, such an important diversion, in favour of the combined powers, has hitherto served only to exhaust our means, and to weaken us, instead of procuring us the assistance which we had a right to expect, as well from sound policy, as from the promises of those who were allies of the cause which we defend. At last we learn that the white flag is floating on the coast of Britanny; the royalists of La Vendee have resumed the arms which they had for a moment been induced to lay down, in consequence of a formal promise that efforts should be speedily made for the re-establishment of royalty.

Not only deceived in our expectations, but threatened in the persons of our chiefs, some of whom have been basely massacred, others arrested in violations of treaties, our battalions are again assembled and several victories have already signalized the new campaign which we have recently opened. It is thus then, Sire, with those arms in our hands, which are destined to combat the enemies of kings, that we present ourselves before your majesty, and that we solicit you to unite your armies to ours, to concur in the re-establishment of our lawful sovereign on the throne of his ancestors. Long, too long, has the blood of England and France been flowing; the two nations feel the necessity of a just and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be procured from a monarchy. Did an opportunity more precious to your majesty's heart ever occur? Did one ever exist more glorious than that which now presents itself, for concurring in the re-establishment of a king upon the throne of France?

Such, Sire, are our wishes; such also are our hopes; and your royal heart is too magnanimous to suffer us to be disappointed in our expectations. Relying on the generous protection of your arms, we will continue to combat your enemies and our own. Acquiring an accession of strength from assistance thus powerful, our soldiers will become, if possible, more formidable than ever. Until the arrival of that happy epoch, we will not cease to address our vows to Heaven for the preservation of your majesty's life, and for the welfare and prosperity of your subjects. With these sentiments, joined to those of the most profound respect, we beseech your majesty to believe us ever,

Sire, your most obedient and most humble servants,

The royalists of La Vendee,
Chevalier CHARETTE,
SAPINEAU,
CORTU, Knight of St. Louis.

Head quarters at Belleville, June 21, 1795.

BELFAST, *September* 21.

This day's packet brings us Parisian news down to the 4th instant, inclusive. Nothing of importance has occurred. The convention are occupied in receiving the returns from primary assemblies. It appears that a considerable majority of those received are either silent on the decree of re-election, or have concurred with the convention: in the mean time the assemblies of Paris continue permanent, and are occupying themselves in organizing with the cities in the departments who adhere to the same opinion, as well as with some of the armies. The convention on their part are taking measures to stop these communications as far as they can, by rendering travelling as difficult as possible.

The Parisian papers are mostly against the convention, and are extremely free in their remarks on it. Such deputations as confirm the decree, are received with enthusiastic applause by the convention; whilst those who protest against it are coldly received, and refused the honours of the sitting; in the mean time all parties are almost unanimous in the acceptance of the constitution.

The inhabitants of Belfast have a peculiar right to feel for and sympathize with their fellow-citizens of Cork, who have lately experienced a sample of that kind of military dragooning to which Belfast was devoted, in the spring of 1793, and which would have been executed in its full extent, had it not been for the courageous stand made by THAT BODY, whose name will be immortal in the annals of Ireland.

If Cork had had five hundred volunteers in array, she would not have tamely witnessed the noonday murder of her citizens, and the violation of her women.

Ordingen, where the French crossed the Rhine first, previous to their taking possession of Dusseldorff, is upwards of 150 miles below Mentz. The neutrality of the king of Prussia was extremely favourable to the republicans in crossing the Rhine, as the right bank of that river opposite to Ordingen belongs to his majesty, and by passing at that place they were enabled to turn the right flank of the Austrians, without firing a shot.

The passage of the Rhine, which has cost so little loss of blood, is one of the most important events of the war, and may be naturally supposed to have an immediate effect in producing peace on the continent. He would be a wise man, however, who could tell whether it will have any effect in procuring peace between France and the English government. John Bull is bestridden, (and alas! poor paddy is yoked to the same car) by a set of men whose system if we may judge from the last four years, baffles all human calculation.

CORK, *September* 12.

Last Saturday night and on Sunday, the peaceable inhabitants of this city received the grossest usage and the most barbarous treatment that a ruffian and wanton soldiery could possibly commit in a stormed town or enemy's country; after the citizens had been alarmed for two days and interrupted in their business, their shops shut up by orders from the chief magistrate, and their lives endangered by the dissention of two regiments and their officers, the forces that had been called in to quell the insurrection, proceeded to the most licentious sally. They ravished women on Saturday night in many quarters of the town, and beat many people in the most desperate manner. The South militia and 7th dragoons were principally guilty of those shocking atrocities, as disgraceful to the military discipline as they are grievous to unoffending citizens—but this was not all, about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 7th dragoons sallied forth into the streets, attacked the people indiscriminately, at North Bridge, in Mallow-lane and in other streets, with drawn sabres, cut them in a miserable manner and stabbed them most inhumanly. It was truly lamentable to behold an old man, at North Bridge, endeavouring to run away, overtaken by one of these murderers, knocked down and pierced through the body!

On Monday night the dragoons attacked men and women, at an early hour. On Coal-quay they knocked down and stabbed a poor sailor—at Southgate they violated a woman—a virtuous woman, a married woman. A Mr. Baxter of Gratton street they ferociously cut with their sabres at the end of Broad-lane. In the North Main-street, they attacked Mr. L. Connor and another gentleman on their coming from the play, who only saved their lives by the greatest intrepidity. They broke every lamp in Fishamble-lane, South Main-street, and demolished many houses of ill fame. Such are the deeds that are allowed to be perpetrated in a garrison town, during three days and three nights successively, without control or interruption—Such is the manner that the lives of citizens are sported with in a city numerously provided with constables, and where there were actually three staff officers!

We shall not hesitate to assert that these barbarous, wanton, and bloody excesses are shamefully disgraceful both to the civil and military powers. Why were such butchers allowed to remain in the city after the 10th and 113th regiments had laid down their arms on Saturday afternoon? Why, if a city must be cursed with such guests, were they not confined to their quarters? Or why, if oppressively thrown on poor publicans, were they not disarmed? Why allow the peace of one hundred thousand inhabitants to be disturbed for a moment, by the quarrels of inhuman crimps, paid by the very people they dare insult and mal-treat? By what law of justice, reason, or good policy, will an armed banditti be allowed to roam like tygers among multitudes dispersed and unarmed?

These are questions that generals and magistrates may take time to answer at their luxurious tables, at the hour of 5 o'clock, when the hungry citizen is sliced by their myrmidons; but how they will repair the injuries and cure the wounds that have been inflicted on scores for their want of discipline and energy, we are at a loss to know. Yet, we shall be told that these are the friends of good order, and the protectors of the people!

KNOXVILLE, *October.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tellico Block-house, to his friend in this town, dated October 17.

"Yesterday morning governor Blount was informed by a message from Alexander Cornell, that himself with the other Creek chiefs, wished to have their introduction to him on the south of the Tennessee, to which he agreed. I was a witness to the meeting, about a quarter of a mile in advance of old Fort Loudon, on a beautiful eminence, in a large open field, where the governor, accompanied by the honourable James White, representative to congress from this territory, colonel James White, of Knox county, captain Rickard, of the federal troops, and the agents of the Cherokees, colonel M'Kee and Mr. Dinsmoor waited their arrival. Cornell and the chiefs approached under the flag of the United States. The ceremony was the embrace of friendship, and the smoaking the pipe of peace, after which mutual professions of peace and friendship took place, and the Creek chiefs, together with the Little Turkey and the other principal chiefs of the Cherokees, accompanied the governor to the garrison. This is the first interview that has ever taken place between the Creeks and any officer of government on the part of this territory.

"There is now at this place a full representation of the Cherokees and Creeks, having for their object to strengthen the chain of friendship between them and the United States, and all appearances warrant the hopes that it will long continue. There are also at this place several Chickasaws and Choctaws, with a wish to restore peace between the Creeks and Chickasaws; but it is to be feared, from the late attack of the former upon the latter, nothing conclusive on that head can be done."

Tellico Block-house, October 11, 1795.
North bank of the Tennessee.

SIR,

YOU, with the families with you on your way to Nashville, may pass the wilderness from South-west Point to Bledloe's Lick, without a military escort, without the least apprehension of injuries at the hands of the Cherokees or Creeks: this assurance to you is founded upon the pacific conduct of those nations for upwards of six months past; upon their repeated assurances of peace and general good conduct during that period; and lastly, upon the assurances given me since my arrival at this place yesterday, by the Lower Cherokees, at the head of whom, and here present, are John Watts, the Bloody Fellow, the Glass, Dick Justice, Double Head, Talotiska, the Otter Lifter, and others—The Little Turkey and the other chiefs of his town, are on the way, and may be expected to arrive with the Creek chiefs.

As soon as the conference is over, large parties will turn out to hunt, and as the trace to Cumberland leads through their hunting grounds, they must of necessity frequently cross it, and perhaps sometimes encamp near it, but in either case the travellers have nothing to fear from them—neither murder nor theft.

Such are the assurances of the Indians and such is my belief, a belief not founded merely upon the present assurances in which I must confess I have full faith, but also upon their past conduct as before stated, and upon the general appearance of things.

So far for assurances on the part of the Indians. I have now to recommend to you, and other travellers

and people of all descriptions, to treat Indians of every description, wherever found, as friends, unless the contrary appears.

Peace with the Indians exists now not only in name, or upon paper in form of treaty, but in facts, and he who shall violate it will deserve the severest punishment of the laws, and execrations of his fellow-citizens—Such of my fellow-citizens as are sore under their former sufferings, I beg them to recollect that if they should meet the particular Indians at whose hands their friends have fallen, that the death of such Indians will not restore their friends to life, and that the death of even one such Indian will bring on another war to which thousands of innocent people will be the victims. In other words, he who shall break the peace by killing an Indian, however improper his past conduct may have been, may be truly said to have killed a number of innocent women and children—You will please make this letter public, and believe me, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

The rev. Joseph Dorris, at Knoxville,
on his way with many families to
Nashville.

Tellico Block-house, Thursday, October 15, 1795.

SIR,

I AM to presume you have seen my letter of the 9th instant to the reverend Mr. Dorris, as it must before this have been made public, containing assurances of the peaceful disposition of the Cherokees and Creeks—Every hour I am at this place serves to prove to me how well those assurances are founded.

I have no reason, from any thing I have recently heard, to doubt the good disposition of the frontier people; yet it may be that some of them, sore under their former sufferings, may yet be too warm.

You are an extreme frontier settler, and high in office, and have many valuable connexions also extreme frontier settlers—These circumstances put much power in your hands as to the preservation of peace and order, especially that of giving a proper tone of thinking and acting to your neighbours, with whom they all know you have a common interest; and I trust you will embrace every opportunity of so doing, particularly during the present term of the superior court—I am the more impressed with the necessity of such a conduct on your part as early as may be, because the chiefs and warriors, as soon as the conference is over, mean to turn out to hunt, and will pass to their hunting grounds by way of Fort Grainger; and from thence across the point and over Clinch, in which passage it is absolutely necessary that they receive from the citizens of the United States no treatment but good. I am aware that there are some who will exclaim, does the governor suffer the Cherokees to pass that way to their hunting grounds? the answer is, the happiness and true interest of the citizens of the country require, not only that I should permit them so to do, but that I should not hesitate to grant that request—They (the Indians) declare that they are sincerely disposed for peace with the citizens of the United States: and as a proof among many others of their sincerity, they not only permit the citizens of all descriptions to pass freely into any and every part of their country, but give them the best treatment in their power, and if I was to refuse their passage across the point, a part of which is their own property, how could they credit me when I tell them the citizens of the United States are with themselves equally disposed for peace. I must repeat, that it is essential to the peace and happiness of this country, that the Cherokees, upon the present occasion, be permitted to pass the point by way of Fort Grainger; and in my opinion the people living in the point will consult their true and immediate interest (meaning such as shall see them in their passage) in treating them with friendship and civility.

Don't let it be supposed the object of this letter is to serve the Indians to the injury of the citizens of the United States. It is not: it is to serve the interest of the citizens of the United States committed to my government, in whose happiness or adversity, I shall ever rejoice or sympathize.

John Walker, with a small party, obtained a passport yesterday, to pass the ferry to-morrow. The chiefs with the other parties will not leave this place before about Monday next. I mention this circumstance that you may, if you judge proper, be at Fort Grainger early in the succeeding week—You are at liberty to make this letter as public as you please.—In particular you will please shew it to your brother judges, and to captain Campbell—It is written with a view to preserve the peace at length so happily established, and thereby promote the welfare of all parties. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WILLIAM BLOUNT.

The honourable Judge Campbell,
at Knoxville.

Alexander Cornell, with the Creek chiefs, and the Turkey, with the Cherokee chiefs of his town, are just arrived. They report, that the large party of the Creeks who invaded the Chickasaws were repulsed with the loss of twenty-five killed—the Creeks took seven Chickasaw scalps—The Chickasaws pursued upwards of twenty miles.

Annapolis, November 26.

Extract of a letter received from a house in Falmouth, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 25th September, 1795.

"The Portuguese government have directed their cruizers to let vessels with provisions for France pass on. Wheat continues high; near 80 shillings at London, but must fall ere long.

"The French have passed the Rhine, and the national guards join them. Count Artois and his troop are arrived in the Bay. No talk of peace just now. Consuls 69."

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795.

RESOLVED, that the declaration of the General Assembly, passed this day by both branches of the legislature, relative to the President of the United States, be printed in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, Baltimore and George-town news-papers.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, Clk.

THE General Assembly of Maryland, impressed with the liveliest sense of the important and disinterested services rendered to his country by the President of the United States, consider, that the prosperity of every free government is promoted by the existence of rational confidence between the people and their trustees, and is injured by misplaced suspicion and ill-founded jealousy, considering that public virtue receives its best reward in the approving voice of a grateful people, and that when this reward is denied to it the noblest incentive to great and honourable actions, to generous zeal and magnanimous perseverance, is destroyed, observing, with deep concern, a series of efforts, by indirect insinuation or open invective, to detach from the first magistrate of the union the well earned confidence of his fellow citizens, think it their duty to declare, and they do hereby declare, their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment and patriotism, of the President of the United States. Unanimously assented to in the House of Delegates.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, Clk.

By the SENATE, November 25, 1795: Read the second time by especial order, and unanimously assented to.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, Clk.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 11.

Copy of the Capitulation of the city of DUSSELDORF.

"We the undersigned, invested with powers to treat of the capitulation of the city and place of Dusseldorff, that is to say, I Louis Denisot, adjutant to the adjutants-general of the French republic, and the directing minister Hempesche, having civil and military powers from the elector palatine for this territory, lieutenant-general and commandant of the city of Zedvitz, and major-general commandant of the city of Dalvick, have resolved as follows:

Art. 1. The garrison shall instantly march out with arms and baggage, and all the honours of war, and shall be allowed to retire whither they shall think proper, on condition that they shall not carry arms for a year and a day against the armies of the republic, and that of her allies.

2. The garrison shall be allowed 46 horses belonging to the cavalry in the place: The others shall be delivered up to the officers of the French, except those belonging to the officers of the Marechausse of the country, provided nevertheless, that the latter do not exceed 15 in number.

3. All the guns and artillery ordnance whatever, and military stores, as well as the boats and flying bridges which may be in port, shall be delivered into the hands of the French.

4. The governor shall point out an officer who shall be charged to deliver to the agent of the French republic, an exact statement of all the magazines, military stores, and guns, contained in the place, as at the time of its surrender. He shall also deliver a statement of the mines and subterraneous works, as well as the charts and plans relative to the defence of the place. The force of the present garrison shall also be included in his statement.

5. The governor of Dusseldorf shall leave an agent for each corps, who shall have the charge of the baggage to be removed when the Austrian army shall have retreated behind the Sieg. Two open carriages shall nevertheless be granted to the generals commanding the troops.

6. The Austrian soldiers who are in the city are not comprehended in the present capitulation, and are from this moment to be considered as prisoners of war.

7. The governor of Dusseldorf shall declare and deliver into the hands of the French, all the French emigrants who may be in the city.

8. The security of the property and of the persons of the inhabitants of the city of Dusseldorf is put under the safe-guard of French good faith.

9. The liberty either of continuing with his family at Dusseldorf or of quitting the city and country, whither he shall think proper, is granted the above-named directing minister.

Done at Dusseldorf, 10 Fructidor of the French republican era, and the 6th of September, 1795.

(Signed) L. DENISOT,
of Hempesche Zedwitz, lieutenant-general and commandant of the province of Dalvick, major-general and commandant of the place.

The Adjutant of General Jourdan,

N. DUCHEIZON.

A true copy. (Signed)

THE subscriber, being authorised by Mr. RILEY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commissions prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

I FOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has some whelks on his belly, raised by a switch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged pass, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, November 16, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, directed to me as trustee for colonel JOHN ADDISON, notice is hereby given, that I will offer at Public Auction, on the second day of December next, at the house of Mrs. SUTER in George-Town,

SEVERAL LOTS,

THE property of John Addison, being a part of Hawkins's and Beatty's addition to George-Town, and some of them conveniently and advantageously situated. The terms will be as follows: viz. where the price of the lot shall not exceed five pounds, ready money will be required; and where the price shall be more than five and less than fifty pounds, the purchaser may, at his election, either pay ready money or give bond to the trustee, as such, with security, if required, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the time of sale.—When the price shall be fifty pounds, or upwards, the purchaser shall, at his election, either pay ready money, or give bond as aforesaid, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

And on the 15th day of December, at the house of the said John Addison, in Charles county, at 12 o'clock, I will sell all the personal property of said Addison, consisting of twelve likely country-born slaves, some of them valuable house servants, twelve horses and colts, some of them very handsome—one coachee, with harness, and a pair of well matched horses—a very good stock of hogs and cattle, among the latter, some excellent oxen; two carts, several ploughs, and other plantation utensils, five feather beds with furniture, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture—the terms, the same as above. If the 15th should be a bad day, the sale will commence the first fair day after, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Wm. BAKER, Trustee.

November 18, 1795.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house, and a credit will be given to purchasers, as will be at the sale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the said WILLIAM HANSON are requested, in conformity to the order, or decree aforesaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the said claims may, if established to the chancellor's satisfaction, be discharged from the proceeds of the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

THE officers commanding companies in the 22d regiment of militia, are to take notice, that some time in this present month they are to have a meeting of their companies agreeably to law, and they are requested to be particular in making a return of the absentees at the last regimental meeting, and also those who do not attend on the days appointed for the company's meeting, as the commanding officer is determined to have the fines collected from those who have not attended, or do not attend in future; the captains will be pleased to have returns of their companies made out, so that they may be digested into a regimental return, for the purpose of having it transmitted to the adjutant-general's office.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieut. Col.

Nov. 17, 1795.

THE [illegible] of CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, advertised to be on the 24th inst. is postponed till the 15th of December next.

November 19, 1795.

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'MECHEN *against* EDWARD DAY. } THE complainant, David M'Mechen, applies for a decree to record an Indenture, executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the ſaid Edward Day, for conveying unto the ſaid David, and his heirs, all his the ſaid Edward's right to a tract of land called FREELOVE'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel county; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Day hath ſince left the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order, to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent that the ſaid Day, or any other perſon intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Adminiſtrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 2

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Church-ſtreet to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. NETH in Fleet-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. A. Ridgely's dwelling houſe, and he has juſt received and for ſale, a freſh and general aſſortment of medicines, all of the beſt quality; alſo a quantity of Gowland's lotion, beſt red and pale bark, caſtor oil, hartſhorn ſhavings, &c.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, November 5, 1795. 4

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
J. W. KING, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 4

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, I ſhall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a ſquare, adjoining the court-houſe lot, and fronting the ſtreets all round; on theſe lots are four dwelling houſes, two of which are tenanted as public houſes, with all neceſſary buildings ſuitable and convenient for carrying on that buſineſs, the other two are calculated for private families, and alſo have adjoining them all neceſſary out houſes; theſe lots at preſent rent for the ſum of £. 155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in ſaid town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on theſe lots is a ſmall dwelling houſe, with a garden, &c. that rents for the ſum of £. 25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-ſix acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a ſufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very ſmall expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling houſe, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the ſame diſtance from Piſcataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and ſome meadow may be eaſily made thereon.

One hundred and ſeventy acres of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, and in a ſwamp called ZACHIAH SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unneceſſary to give a more particular deſcription of the above property, as thoſe inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame. An undoubted title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, on payment of the amount of their purchaſe.

On the ſame day I ſhall offer for ſale, ſeveral likely country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, and ſtock of different kinds, among which are ſome very valuable black cattle. The ſale will be continued ſhould not the whole of the property be ſold on the firſt day.

CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to prove the bounds and lines of two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called BACHELOR'S HARBOUR, and SWAN HARBOUR, or any other lands that may depend thereon, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN R. PLATER.
4X

LAND for SALE

On TUESDAY the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Meſſieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally ſurveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiſcated, purchaſed of the ſtate of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed. This land will be ſold on a credit of two years from the firſt day of December next, one half of the principal, and intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and intereſt thereon to be paid on or before the firſt day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, or ſpecie; one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, or ſpecie, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer immediately, and ſhould he refuſe or neglect to give bond, with good ſecurity, when required, he ſubjects himſelf to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and the expence attending this ſale. A late ſurvey has been made of this land, and the plot may be ſeen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 9

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the debtors to the ſtate of Maryland, that the inſtalments on their bonds become due the firſt day of *December* next, and reſpectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the ſame. He alſo begs leave to remind the clerks and ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, in this ſtate, of making their *returns* and *payments* on the firſt day of *November* next, and that in caſe of failure no diſcretionary power is veſted in him to prevent a ſuit or remit any part of the penalty, *(fifteen per cent.)* for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, in the occupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and negro quarter, tobacco houſes and ſtables, with many other convenient houſes, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS.
November 7, 1795. 3X

MR. TAYLOE'S HORSE, GREY DIOMED, will ſtand to cover mares, at MOUNT AIR, near Piſcataway, the enſuing ſeaſon; he is limited to cover forty mares only, 20 are already ſubſcribed to him, therefore thoſe gentlemen who are deſirous of breeding from this valuable ſtock, had better apply at an early period, either in perſon or by letter, to EDWARD EDELIN, or Mr. FRANCIS TOLSON. 3X

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the firſt of this inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock thus *K*, the owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.
October 29, 1795. 3X

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.
Annapolis. 4

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
Auguſt 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *funded debt, or ſtock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum*:

1ſt. That purſuant to an act of congreſs, paſſed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimburſed and redeemed, on the firſt day of January enſuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or ſtock*, expreſſed in the certificates iſſued to the ſaid creditors reſpectively.

2d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made at the treaſury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the ſaid ſtock may ſtand credited at the cloſe of the preſent year.

3d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made to the ſaid creditors in perſon, or to their attornies duly conſtituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced muſt contain an authority to receive the ſaid *reimburſement of principal*, otherwiſe no more than the uſual dividend of *intereſt* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, ſhould not be demanded, yet the intereſt thereon will ceaſe from the ſaid firſt day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conſequence of the ſaid reimburſement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal ſhall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be iſſued during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in conſequence of any transfers of the ſaid ſix per cent. ſtock, ſhall notwithſtanding the reimburſement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expreſſed for the reſpective ſums of the original capital ſtock. All perſons who may negociate the *funded ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, bearing a preſent intereſt*, are therefore cautioned to obſerve, that during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the ſaid debt or ſtock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the ſums expreſſed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, purſuant to directions of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treaſurer
of the United States.
11

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795. 15

WANTED,
Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model*.——If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.
March 23, 1795. 22

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to diſpoſe of a houſe and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late houſe of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,
October 5, 1795. 3X Surviving partner.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the ſmall-pox in March laſt, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look ſwelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round inſtead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat noſe, and is a ſmooth ſpoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywiſe harbouring, entertaining or employing the ſaid negro at their peril.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.
23

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.